TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month ortage to foreign countries added.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that pur pose.

A Plous Duty to Be Discharged.

We continue to receive great numbers of letters from all parts of the Union. but from New York and its neighborhood, more particularly, expressive of the popular indignation against the debased school of journalism which poured on the spotless character of President McKinkey a continuous stream of insult and contumely and daily gave malignant provocation to the violence to which be fell a victim.

No other correspondence which has ever come to this office has stirred in us so great respect, yea, affection, for the American people, and confirmed so absolutely the trust we have always had in the generosity of their hearts. the clearness of their perceptions of public duty and the moral elevation prevalent among them. We are proud of our countrymen and of their bearing at this time of national bereavement. They are sound to the core. The future of this Republic is safe in their keeping; anarchy and sedition will rage against it in vain.

Nobility of character and pure devotion to the public service command their reverence and they unite in their loathing of the base creatures who with pen and pencil have sought to defile a character and a career so singularly illustrative of the highest manhood. On Friday night when tidings of the dying struggles began to come in from Buffalo, and at last when on Saturday came the dreaded announcement of the death of the assassinated President, the people turned in scorn and horror from the newsboys crying out the paper which had so long pursued him with foul abuse and furnished for creatures like Czolgosz the literary nutriment on which their vindictive hatred of his personal virtue and his exalted office had fed. It was a demonstration of a popular feeling which compelled reverence for human nature even in the most cynical mind. It was a garland thrown on the bier of the noble victim, fadeless and imperishable

All honor, all glory, all triumph, all happiness and prosperity to the true and generous American people!

At this immediate time, however, we must defer further publication of letters expressive of an indignation so burning and so righteous. We stand in the solemn presence of death. All jarring voices must be husbed in that awful presence. Anger must be stilled there. As we view the dead body of WILLIAM MCKINLEY we are reminded that there are in human nature possibilities so high that for the moment we would forto which it can d We are uplifted by the example of a life which for all men was an inspiration.

Nothing in human history is more pathetic in its suggestions than the career which was brought to an end by the bullet of the wretched assassin at Buffalo. It was a life of struggle from its beginning. It was not passed in smooth places, but in rough places. What WILLIAM MCKINLEY got he won by hard labor, and it came to him only amid many and grievous disappointments and afflictions. In the Civil War he began humbly as a private soldier and came out of it a Major, after a faithful service performed quietly and in relative obscurity. His political career, beginning in a county office, was soon extended to Congress, where he was a modest and patient laborer in the committee room long before his name became known to the people generally. It was work, unceasing work, with him. His seat was always vigorously and at times unfairly contested in his district. He had to fight for it at each of seven elections; and at last it was wrested from Then came his election as Governor of Ohio after still another hardfought campaign.

At last he won the highest office in the gift of the American people twice in succession; and when he went to Buffalo to greet them he was the most trusted and most affectionately regarded President this country had ever had. He had attained the desire of his heart; he was not only trusted and honored but he was also beloved of his countrymen. Then came the assassin. He was not allowed to live to enjoy the peace which came to him after so long a struggle.

These are the thoughts that arise in the people now in the presence of a death so awful and so inexpressibly pathetic, and we shall not profane the piritual exaltation they evoke. But the time will come when the horror and ionate public resentment aroused by the remembrance of the contumely heaped upon the noble dead, can fitly be allowed opportunity for expression in these sympathetic columns. It is a duty to a great memory, and neither we nor the people can leave it unfulfilled without impiety.

Tom Bowers's Mule.

The Hon. Tom Bowers, a Texas journelist of credit and renown, has founded in Panola a Democratic newspaper with the engaging name of the Mule. The Englishmen, on the other hand, take mission of the Mule will be to advocate mecracy." a variety which seems to have disappeared, althou h there is great talk about it in Democratic speeches, newspapers and platforms.

The Mule will advocate also "the practical subject. Vegetables and fruits arable commercial defeat in order

objects. Pure, unadulterated Jeffersonian Democracy is only a reminiscence. There is no trace of it in actual existence seneath the glimpses of the sun or moon. The present Democratic party with its hodge-podge of Populist notions and its abandonment of the Jeffersonian policy of annexation is no more Jeffersonian than a mule is winged.

We advise the Hon. Tom Bowers to drive the Mule among the fruit and vegetables and to leave the search for pure, unadulterated Jeffersonian Democracy to seekers for the pot of gold in the rainbow.

Confidence.

The eyes of the business world, vesterday, were turned to the New York Stock Exchange; and whatever were the convictions of the wise as to what would happen there, the fear of thousands of people was that a great smash in prices might occur. No veritable reason for a panic could, of course, be adduced, but there was the possibility that timid holders of securities, unnerved by the tragedy at Buffalo, might rush their property to a destructive sale and temporarily, at least, demoralize values.

But events yesterday upon our local exchange and in all the markets of the country showed that public confidence in the continuance of our industrial prosperity, no less than in the foundations of the State and in the wisdom of its future government, was strong and unshaken. Instead of uneasiness in Wall Street, which would have been as well evinced by a dull and sagging market as by a rapidly declining one, there was vigorous, even enthusiastic, buying of all the stocks and bonds that could be secured: and a great rise in prices, one of the most notable that has been seen for a long period, was recorded at the day's close. Similar exhibitions of stability occurred upon the Produce and Cotton exchanges; while the rate for the use of money, the sensitive and infallible test of health in the financial community fell to low figures.

Part of the advance was due, no doubt to the retirement at a loss of contracts for the decline which had been put out in considerable quantity by unwary speculators who expected the stock market to fall in pieces after the announcement of the President's death. But the result was none the less a splendid proof of the faith of the people in the substantial character of present business conditions and in the belief that our country, though it might sorrow, could not fall because its President had gone.

And it was, moreover, a high personal compliment to President ROOSEVELT.

Is Great Britain Undergoing Economic Decay?

The current number of the Contempo rary Review prints the third in a series of three articles, the author of which has undertaken to demonstrate that all of the more important British industries have either become stagnant or are actually decaying, and that Great Britain is living on its capital.

As to the fact of decay, the author is

not alone in drawing the ominous deduction from a study of the statistics relating to Great Britain, on the one hand, and to the United States and Germany on the other. Among recent utterances from authoritative persons in support of his conclusion, he now quotes three, one from an eminent English banker, another from the foremost financial journal in the city of London and the third from a conspicuous German official. Mr. FELIX SCHUSTER, Chairman of the Union Bank of London, said at a meeting of the shareholders on July 10: "I cannot pretend to look upon the ever-growing excess of our imports over exports with that equanimity which is professed in some quarters. will not dwell upon it on this occasion beyond noticing that the transfer of securities from this side of the Atlantic to the other has apparently continued on an ever-increasing scale, and our indebtedness to the United States for their produce has, apparently, been met by such transfers of securities, a movement which cannot go on indefinitely, and the ultimate influence of which on our money market must be very con-

siderable. The Statist, on July 13, said in a leading article: "The course of our foreign trade is very unsatisfactory. There can be no doubt that we are paying for a portion of our imports by the shipment of securities; and expanding imports, under existing circumstances, mean further reduction in our investments in foreign countries. Finally, Mr. VICTOR LEO, who is connected with the German Ministry of Commerce, and was one of the Imperial Commissioners at the Paris Exhibition, reports as follows on the economic state of Great Britain in a critical survey for use in the preparation of German commercial treaties: "The constantly growing excess of imports over exports, is, even, for a wealthy creditor country like Great Britain, difficult to balance without touching and consuming the

national capital. The Contemporary Review finds one of the principal reasons for the marvellous industrial success of the United States and Germany in the fact that in America the chief economic factors are united in immense trusts, while the entire economic forces of Germany are harmonized and brought into line by the State. It is further noted that in both countries the parties in the national legislature are chiefly economic, rather than political, and in both countries Government departments actively further the economic interests of the people by intelligently collecting and distributing information, by advising, teaching and assisting industries, and by acquiring and opening new markets. the shadow for the substance, giving pure, unadulterated Jeffersonian De- in Government and in Parliament an exaggerated importance to political issues, and neglecting the far more im

portant economic interests of the nation. Does the Review expect any immediate change for the better? On the congrowing of vegetables and fruits and the trary, the belief is expressed that it diversification of crops." Now this is a | will require severe, and, perhaps, irrepand crops are tangible and important to make Englishmen leave the rut of town she

tradition in which they stubbornly tread, and to make them create an adequate and up-to-date organization of their economic forces, which, at present are divided, scattered and mutually antagonistic. What is meant by mutual antagonism on the part of British economic forces? The Review answers that, compared with their most successful rivals in the United States, Germany and Belgium, British manufacturers pay by far the highest freights for the carriage of goods by rail, by canal and by sea, and they pay also by far the highest passenger rates. Consequently, they are not able to compete with their American German and Relgian rivals in neutral markets, and are even being undersold in their own country, because cheaper freight rates are granted by British transport combinations to foreigner than to the Britisher.

Touching this point, the Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce lately testified before a Select Committee of the House of Commons that the much lower rates of freight from Genoa than from Liverpool to the River Plate ports sometimes induced Manchester merchants to purchase goods on Continent, rather than in the Un Kingdom, for shipment to those por

Again, cotton goods are carried by British steamers from New York to Shanghai at 27 shillings 6 pence per ton of forty cubic feet, whereas from Liverpool the rate is from 60 to 65 shillings per ton, according to whether the bales are lightly or heavily pressed. The Contemporary Review points out that this policy on the part of British railway combinations and shipping rings has not only destroyed British trade to a large extent, but is beginning to bear evil fruit for the monopolists themselves in the shape of declining dividends.

Those who refuse to recognize the economic decadence of Great Britain lay great stress upon the fact that the number of the unemployed in Great Britain is very small. The Review does not dispute the fact, but explains it by the artificial restrictions put on the exertions of the individual worker by the action of the trade unions. If, it says, British workers were employed to the full measure of their ability, the army of the unemployed in Great Britain would be enormous. A case in point is adduced in the limited amount of work now done by bricklayers in England compared with the work done by them some years ago. The Review contends that the leaders of the workingmen and the men themselves must be taught the folly of artificial restrictions of labor which assist in driving the trade whereby they live out of their country. It holds that to give a workingman a living wage. independently of the work done by him, makes of him a pensioner, if not a pauper, puts a premium on sloth, discourages individual exertion, kills ambition and the pride which the skilled workingman should take in his work, and has, in many cases, made British workmanship inferior to foreign work-

What remedies are suggested for England's economic decay? The Contemporary Review can name but two likely to prove of any drastic efficiency, namely, such an interposition by Parliament as shall compel British transport interests to lower the freight charges imposed on British manufacturers. and, s imperial Zollverein which shall give British commodities a monopoly in colonial markets. There is obviously not the slightest chance of either remedy being adopted.

The Cabinet.

In the management of the great affairs ntrusted to him President McKINLEY made up a Cabinet wherein the standard of ability was conspicuously high. It was the fruit of his fearing no man's domination, and being jealous of no man's intellectual strength. For following the McKinley path in politics, which President ROOSEVELT announces that he will follow, the Cabinet as it stands will be of great assistance. No one would complain seriously if it should remain with the new President absolutely intact, and it would surely increase the general sense of security. For our own part, we should be entirely content to see Secretary HAT keep his post and put the undeniable excellence in his qualities as a public man at the President's disposal. It is not with the slightest thought of excepting him from the President's favorable consideration that we mention Mr. HAY, but to say that, in case he should conclude to abandon the State Department, the man to take his great place in the council of the State, is clearly ELIHU ROOT, the present Secretary of War.

All that can be said of Mr. THOMAS W. Lawson's letter, printed elsewhere in this paper, is that he has used the assassina tion of the late President as an opportunity again to parade himself before the public and vent his spite against the New York

In postponing the Cup races for a shor period, but still with regard to the desires and conveniences of the challenger, Sir THOMAS LIPTON, the New York Yacht Club has done all that good taste requires. While the public are oppressed by a great sorrow, life goes on as before essentially, and even recreation that is not of too frivolous or trivial a nature is continued. It would have troubled President McKINLEY Immensely to have an accident to himsel interfere with proper pleasures or the ful filment of engagements; and decent regard for the situation in no way requires that the

Oup races should be abandoned Connecticut, in accordance with an old political usage in New England, continues to hold its township elections in the month of October for the choice of local officers, and at next month's election the voters will decide the question whether or not then shall be a State convention for the revision of the Constitution.

The present Constitution of Connecticu was adopted in 1814. It provided that each town as then constituted (the population of Connecticut, now 910,000, was then 200,000) should have at least one Repreinture, and that those towns incorporated before 1785 should have two There were then 122 towns in Connecticut. The Consti-tution provided that any newly established town should have one Representative only. and under this primitive arrangement the Connecticut House of Representatives is now made up of 255 members, of whom 225 are chosen by rural constituencies. By the last Federal census nearly 600,000 of the 900,000 inhabitants of Connecticut were residents of towns having 4,000 or more population. The rural minority has bon trol of all legislation and as the disparity grows the injustice to the large cities increases, and the demand for a change

becomes more urgent. If at next month's election a majority of the voters declare for a Constitutional convention, the Governor is empowered to call such a convention, to which each town in the State is entitled to a delegate The convention would meet on the first Wednesday in January, 1902, and the Con stitution drafted by the convention, would be submitted for approval or disapproval in the fall of 1902. Apart from the question of representation, the present Constitution Connecticut has been so satisfactory that the changes made in it since its adop tion have been few and unimportant.

While views are being expressed as to the comparative merits of automobiles, and particularly those which took part in the endurance contest between this city and Rochester, a statement made recently by Mr. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, Jr., and contained in the Motor World, is interesting Speaking of his famous Daimler machine "White Ghost," which he has just sold, Mr. VANDERBILT said: "The carriage cost something in the neighborhood of \$6,000, and I have driven it 28,000 miles with less expense in the way of repairs than any carriage which is used for one-hundredth part as far usually requires. It is economy to buy high-priced motor vehicles when they are honestly priced."

THE PUBLIC FEELING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SO: While the dragnet is out to gather in the avowed Anarchists, why not spread its meshes a little wider for those more dangerous, who cowardly instincts warn them to write and speak just within supposed bounds, secure in the belief that the laws of free speech in our dear country will protect them?

What do we care for the poor tool who committed the act of murder? He was only little more conceited, a little less able to magine the results to himself. How quick all are to deny him now

Woe! I say, to those who poisoned and earth, who are striving through ways that are man life to higher levels, band together and Why not secure some island and force these much as they please, freedom to talk end essly Let them show to the world what kind f a nation they can raise out of their creed f envy, hatred and malice.
The scheme is not so wild; already it

being proposed Every nation could sub scribe according to its capacity and could share in guarding the island with its navy I would see no man harmed or unjustly treated, but none should be allowed to remain under the protection of the laws he but Just at sending these lines comes the crush-

ng news that the brave heart of our Presi dent, fighting against death, has lost The nation stands with bated breath and sobs anguish

This life so full of high purpose and achieve ment has been blotted out. How unselfist was, how hard he worked never had he failed us in our need Secure in the purity f his purpose he walked, God-fearing. ead erect, straight onward toward the light his clear eyes saw beaming upon the future of the land he leved. Would to God that he might have lived to know how we loved ORANGE, N. J. Sept 14

Grant him, O Lord, eternal res In peace my soul shall pass to Heave since I have made my friends at peace or NEW YORK, Sept 16 WILLIAM !

The Water Poles.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Ser: I ad to see in to-day's issue of THE SUN Mr , correcting Mr E H, in his recent letter derer of Gieldrensuppe. I don't wish it to be understood that I am trying to shield a criminal, but I do object to peace-loving hard-working Christian people, some of whom are good citizens of the United States and business men of New York, Chicago and all big cities, and who would be loath to commit a criminal act or be a party to such, being called the degenerate criminal offenders. called the degenerate criminal offenders, cowardly and morally perverted as Mr. E. H. would have them, the small-minded man that he must be He may as well call New York city a community of criminals when a New York-born man commits a crime. Mr. E. H. shows his ignorance of the country, as well as the people, by saying that it is a section of streams and lakes, when it is a fact that the misfortune of the country is the scarcity of water. If Martin Thorn was born a degenerate criminal, it did not develop in him till he came to this country, and this great city of New York. It was his passion that lost him all of his schoolday friends and not his birth that made him a criminal, as his father is to this day a well-respected business man, associated with the best citizens of the community, and one brother of his is Mayor (Burgemeister) of a German town. So I would advise Mr. E. H. not to be so small-minded, and first study a class of people before, he writes so harship of them, hecause one criminal does not make a community of criminals.

A Posener, but Not a Water Pole.

Parker in the Official Report. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In the official report of the shooting of President McKinley printed in The Sun of Saturday, no mention whatever is made of the colored man Parker, who in all the newspaper ac counts of the assassination is reported to havestruck the assassin a blow with one hand while with the other he knocked the revolver from his hand. He was given great credit for preventing possibly a third shot. Is this official report an attempt to deprive Parker of the credit due him, or have all the newspaper reports of the tehrible affair been untrue? If Parker did what he was reported to have done his services should be properly NEW YORK, Sept 14.

A Pigeon Piles Into Capt. Horn's Quarters

at Fort Hancock. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX SIT. A pigeon came to my quarters on Sunday evening. Sept. 15, wearing an aluminum bracelet on left leg, marked "M. G., 1879." and a small brass circlet on the right leg, not marked. It may be a carrier pigeon belonging to some cote in this locality. Kindly lend your aid in its return to proper owners.

T. N. Hoan, Captain Artillery Corps.
FORT HANCOCK, Sandy Hock.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser. We take the liberty of addressing you a few lines expressing our feelings for our deer President. Mr. McKinley. We think it an outrage that the people of Bufflind did not rip that Caolgont limb from limb, instead of protecting him with the militia. If we could but take the law in our case hands are would be only because the law in our own hands we would be only too giad to brand that man. We cannot understand why they do not stop foreigners coming here. In a ter-years our Presidents will not less and to go out even

with a body guard.

We express our deepest sympathy for dear Mrs.

McKinley to have to part with the one who was as
dear to her and the people of our ountry.

Yours in deep sympathy for our President's wife. MISS ANNA M

NEWARK N. J. Sept. 14

See. Probably To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Not is his our Received the poungest President the United National have very had. And is there any other man who could have so multided the deep and Sincere grief of the NO "FOREIGN INTERFERENCE." lesson Democracy Men Resent Croker's

Croker figured prominently in the mee ng of the Gleason Democracy made up former followers of Patrick J. Gleason held last night in their old headquarters at 112 Front street, Long Island City. The question of indorsing either of the two orimary tickets now in the field came beore the meeting. At a previous meeting a committee was appointed to wait on the Tammany Hall organization and find out their centiment in regard to the bitte fight being raged in Queens between the followers of Councilmen Joseph Cassidy

and the regular wing of the party. Phillip Coffey informed the meeting ast night that he had seen Mr. Croker who urged and demanded that the Gleason league, if they were true Democrats, should support the regular ticket Mr. Coffey assured the meeting that Croker said, win or lose, Cassidy would never b recognized by the Tammany Hall organization. Patrick J. Murphy, who was present at the conference with Croker said that Croker used strong language against Cassidy, among other things accusing

Cassidy, among other things accusing him of being a political thief.

A resolution was then offered piedging the Gleasonites to support the regular tickets at the primary to-morrow night. This raised a hot controversy. Gleasonites are represented on both tickets and those are sent favoring Cassidy declared that the present favoring Cassidy declared that the meeting has been packed with friends of the regular wing for the express purpose of rushing through the resolution, which was put to a vote and carried. Much bitterness was shown on both sides. The adherents of Cassidy say they don't want adherents of Cassidy say they don't want "foreign interference" in Queens politics.

SHAM BALLOTS OUT. Holahan Issues & Warning to That Effect in His District.

Maurice F. Holahan, whose hold on th leadership in the Twenty-fourth Assembly district has been growing weaker ever since he started on his memorable search of the poolrooms for a wayward son, sprang a surprise vesterday on his rival. Max Steinert, in the form of a postal card sent to all the Tammany voters in the district "It has come to the knowledge of the General Committee of this district.

message on the card states, "that a ballot will be placed in the primary enrolling booths which, while it resembles the of ficial organization ballot, is slightly a tered. Voters should exercise care in the primary elections, and only use the on-headed by the name of Maurice F. Hola

The card bore the names of Chairma Stainkranz, Vice-Chairman McCabe, Sena tor Dowling, Councilman Christman, As semblyman Ulman and Alderman Cozzey t made the Steinert crowd angry teinert promptly prepared a dozen terviews declaring that the statement on the card was a falsehood, unauthorized by the General Committee and issued with-out the consent of the men whose names had been used on it.

But it does not matter, anyhow, said little Mr. Steinert valiantly, for I have

"But it does not matter, a little Mr. Steinert valiantly.

POLITICAL FIGHT IN ROCHESTER. Hard Struggle Now On to Wrest the Lead-

ership From George W. Aldridge. ROCHESTER, Sept. 16.—The primaries in Rochester deserve more than ordinary attention this year because a hard fight is on for the leadership between George W Aldridge, for the organization, and George A. Carnahan, the present Mayor and leader of the opposition. Mr. Carnahan desired a renomination, and it was denied him by Mr. Aldridge. Carnahan said he would have it any way, and he has gone out to make a fight on his own account. He may be an independent candidate in case he fails of the nomination. Mr. Aldridge's candidate is Assemblyman Adolph J. Rodenbeck. To-day Mr. Aldridge said that Mr. Carnahan would be unable to capture more than one ward out of the twenty in the city

The Mayor's supporters have put up tickets in most of the wards and will try to win. The Good Government Club declined to give the Mayor its indorsement, although the President, Joseph T. Ailing, came out for the Mayor. Mr. Aldridge's supporters

say that he is stronger than ever.

It looks as though the Democrats would nominate former Mayor George E. Warner, and there is a possibility of a three-cornered contest, in which Mr. Aldridge will have the fight of his life

SIDEWALK CAVED IN. Pedestrian Fell Sixteen Feet and Stayed There All Night. PREESEILL, Sept. 16. A flag stone in

idewalk in Depew street on which John Connors was walking at half past 10 o'clock last night suddenly dropped sixteen feet and Connors with it. He cried for help, but it being Sunday night, very stormy and the spot in an unfrequented side block in the rear of the Depew Opera House, he remained in his prison without being discovered until 6 o'clock this morning A brook covered with flat stone runs under the opera house. It had washed out the hole until the sides were steep and almost smooth. The flag on the walk was barely held up and the first weight on it caused it to give way. Connors was only scratched, but the eight hours of damp only scratched, but the eight hours of damp imprisonment and two other flagstones hanging menacingly overhead put him in a state of nervous collapse. He was taken home and attended by Dr. E. De Mott Lyon. The village filled the hole and Connors will probably sue for damagos. Connors was once struck by the Empire State Express and not killed.

Pulsoned Bullets.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir I read in your issue of to-day that one of the late President McKinley's surgeons remarked to your reporter that he had never known of the use of poisoned bullets, by an assassin or otherwise Still, whether in this case, the ball was poisoned or not, the use of them in battle is by no means new Thus, as the Battle of Lake George, in 1755, between the forces of the French General, Dieskau, and those of the French treneral, pleakan, and those of the British General, William (after wards Sir William) Johnson, Surgeon Thomas Williams, in a letter written to his wife from the "camp at Lake George" the day after the battle, writes as follows

"Mical Harrington died of the wound he received through the fleshy part of the thigh, the ball undoubtedly polsoned. as, also, one Jonathan Burt of Brim edly poisoned. As, a see, one Johannan trivial to firm heid (Com.) by a poisoned hall through the arm; and ope Brisbee, by a slight shot in the leg which threw him into convulsions. The art of man could not stop the mortification [gangrene?] which seized the wounded part, and presently a few hours shot up the scene. Oh, cursed mailes that the fatal lead should not be thought sufficient without being rolled up with a solution of copper and yellow arsenic, as I am thoughtful late | was the case, by many of the poissone balls which were brought in out of their builet pouche taken among the plunder."

Thomas Williams was a reputable Connecticut surgeon who accompanied the troops from that colony who went to the support of Johnson, and there seems no reason to doubt his statement. WILLIAM L. STONE MT VERNON, Sept. 15

William McKinley

my foes sometimes maligned. Of doubted by his friends ignoring those who criticised.
He saw the way in future skies.

And took the path where duty hea
To serve the Nation's soils.

The enemy of more.
With pain he trud that innesome road Knowing the end was nigh. And taught us now to die A. M. Derrawan.

SHANLEYS TO BUILD A HOTEL. Buy a Site at Broadway and 46th Street, but Wont Use It Yet.

Shanley Brothers completed the purchase f a plot in Long Acre square yesterday as a site for a new hotel. The plot comprises a lot on the west side of Broadway 70 feet north of Forty-sixth street, an five and a half lots in Forty-sixth street. It was secured in five parcels from as many owners through John P. Kirwan.

The site is now covered with four-si

buildings, mostly occupied as dwellings One is leased for a term that has five years still to run. This lease has not been bought up and possibly may not be, as no immediate improvement is contemplated. No definite plans have yet been determined on for the proposed hotel, and work on it will certainly not be started before the Rapid Transit road is nearly finished.

The Shanley purchase is in the block above the site of the twelve-story hotel which W. W. Astor is erecting for W. C. Muschenheim on the west side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. Work on this structure will begin this week.

Of the several parcels comprised in the purchase, 1,557 Broadway, about 23x83 feet was sold by the estate of T. C. Acton, United States Sub-Treasurer at New York; 203 West Forty-sixth street, by Margaret M. Locke; 205, by Angelica B. Shea, widow of the late Chief Judge of the city court, 207 and 209, by Amos F. Eno, and 211 to 217, by the Long Acre Realty Company, bought One is leased for a term that has five years

the Long Acre Realty Company.
The Long Acre Realty Company bought
s holding last February through Mr.
Irwan, and is said to have realized a handsome profit. The dimensions of the Shanley site in Forty-sixth street are 130

SCHOOLS SHARE FUND AS USUAL Corporation Counsel So Advises the Department of Education

Corporation Counsel Whalen has dered an opinion to the effect that all the orporate schools and orphan asylums are entitled to a share of the public school funds next year as they were last. tion 1,156 of the Charter, under which the money was paid to the corporate schools, was eliminated by the Charter revisers from the new instrument, which will go into effect on Jan. 1, and President O'Brien of the Department of Education wrote to the Corporation Counsel asking him what the exact status of the schools under the new charter would be and how much they would be entitled to, it appearing that the pro-ceeds of the four-mill levy were not sufficient

provide for all the grants. In his opinion Mr. Whalen says he is of e opinion that the revisers of the Charter did not intend to make any change in the manner of the distribution of the money to the corporate schools. He tells Mr. O'Brien that he ought to proceed on the assumption that he will be called on to make the same payments as formerly to schools, and that his estimate should be made accordingly. All the schools that received money last year will be entitled to a share this year.

SCHOOLBOYS STRIKE.

Play Truant Because They Can't Get Hollday Until After President's Puneral.

About one hundred and fifty boys at tending Public School 1, corner of Alst avenue and Ninth street, Long Island City, went on strike yesterday because the school was not closed until after the funeral of President McKinley. The boys started the strike forced a large num who started the strike forced a large full-ber of others to join them by threats of thrashing. Principal Quigley notified Police Headquarters and three policemen drove the crowd about the school building away. The youthful strikers also de-

parted.

After school had been in session an hour fathers and mothers arrived, some leading youths by the ears. A number of the boys, however, did not go home and had not been caught when school closed for the day. The boys of this school struck when former Mayor Gleason died, but the strike was a failure.

STOLE \$9.500 WORTH OF RUBBER. Delong Accused of Cutting Hole Through

From His Father's Warehouse. George Delong of 86 Fletcher street was arraigned with five companions in the Tombs police court yesterday, charged with burglary. Capt. tectives Neely and Walsh of the Old Slip station, told Magistrate Olmsted that since last December the prisoners have been systematically robbing the storage ware-house of George Blanchard at 84 South street. Capt. Creamer said that 111 bales of rubber, valued at \$9,500, had been stolen.

Delong's father, the captain said, owned a warehouse which abutted on that of Bianchard's, and it was by cutting a hole through a partition that access was gained to the building. The stolen goods, it was said, were disposed of in Brooklyn. De-long was held in \$2,000 ball, and each of his

Schley Court Not to Meet Until Sept. 20. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 .- On account of the death of the President, the Schley Court of Inquiry will not meet until Friday.

The Servant Problem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this morning's SUN appeared a letter signed "Alone," on the ever-present, exasperating servant girl problem. The letter expresses the constant and chronic complaint of almost every housekeeper who employs servants. At various intervals you publish letters from either employers or servants, giving expression to charges or countercharges from one or the other side on this question, but you suggest no remedies. I took the liberty some days ago of writing you a letter in which I suggested a means of overcoming this trouble. To several practical housekeepers to whom the idea was broached. It was very favorably considered, but for some inscrutable reason you did not print it. In writing it I had neither desire to advertise myself nor an ulterior purpose in publishing the idea, but hoped to obtain some further suggestions as to a remedy for this festering sore. I think you us more remedies and less wails.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 16. I. GIBBINS.

Octogenarian's Record Ride

From the Westminster Gazette Mr. C. J. Harris, M. R. C. S., will soon be so years of age, but he has recently performed feat which some men half his age might Whatever construction may be put upor the facts, it is certain that I rode on a tricycle

the facts, it is certain that I rode on a tricycle from Bath to London in a single run—over 108 miles that I rode through a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, that I did not go in anywhere to get a meal or one of tea on my way to Bath nor on returning, though I had half a pound of strawberries, some bread and butter, and a drink of water at Mariborough that I was not exhausted; and that on my return home I cleaned up my tricycle before going to bed; that I have not taken cold, nor have I experienced the least ill offects from my ride. This can be testified to by Dr Edmunds and by Dr Haig, who both examined me on my return.

Mr Harris naturally thinks there must be a cause for this, seeing that he is in his seventy-ninth year. He is, we gather, a vegetarian, and doubts "whether any meat cater, or beer drinker, or user of tobacco of my age could have accomplished much a journey with as little distress as I did."

Anarchists Elected in Rome From the London Tablet

The Camera di Lavoro a body entirety composed of workingmen, but recognized officially by the municipality of Rome, from which it receives are hundred lire subsidy per month, neight be translated into Eng. ish as "Tades' I nion." It has between eight and nine thousand members on its rolls, but only some two thousand five hundred took part in the elections iast week. The initie was between the Socialian single-handed and an alliance of Republicans and Anarchists, and the result was the complete victory of the condition. Five republicans and three Anarchists headed the limit the beaten Socialists challed only the three seats allowed to the minority. The only the three seats alload to the mitnority. The fact him its importance, for it signals the first appear the Americans in the public life of Home

RUNAWAY IN FIFTH AVENUE. Team Falls in Front of Stage and Mr. and

Mrs. Kalledy Are Thrown Out A street sweeper scraping the Fifth avenue pavement and a fast-going as mobile were too much for a pair of spirited horses that William Kalledy of 194 This avenue, was driving uptown last high The team first shied at the man scraph the street. He caught their brides a had about got them under control when it automobile whizzed by. The horse plunged and broke their pole, shock off the pole of the control of the plunged and broke their pole, shock off the plunged and broke their pole of the plunged and broke their plunged and street sweeper and started full tilt avenue with Mr. Kalledy tugging a reins and Mrs. Kalledy tugging a

husband.
At Forty-first street the horses for front of a crowded Fifth avenue s and Mr. and Mrs. Kalledy were thrown out, but neither was injured horses got on their feet again and through Forty-first street as far as Ma avenue, where they were caught by J. Brennan, a school boy of 11 East F. first street.

PASSING SHIP TOLD THE NEWS Passengers of the Zecland While at Sea

Learn of the President's Death. Justice Willard Bartlett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brook Justice Edward W. Hatch of the Appellat. Division in Manhattan, and Public Adia trator William B. Davenport of Brook arrived vesterday by the Red Star stem ship Zeeland from Antwerp. Justice Bart lett, who left this country on June 30 to recover his health, says that he is fully recover his health, says that he is fully recuperated. "I have never felt better," he said. While outside of Antwerp news of the shooting of President McKinkey was received. It was said that the President had been seriously but not family wounded. "Yesterday morning," Justice Bartlett said. "while at sea, we signalled an outward-bound Leyland liner and learned of President McKinkey's death. The news naturally cost a gloom over the ships naturally cast a gloom over the ships

DETECTIVES SENT TO PRISON Were Caught Taking Bribes From Bilets

company

Liquor Sellers. FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 16.-Elihu Marriner and William C. Haviland, detectives, were sent to the Monmouth County Jai for six months this morning for conspirac-They were employed last spring to secure evidence against the drivers of beer wagens in and about Asbury Park. Long Branch bottlers have for years been running beer wagons here and selling liquor illicity. The detectives visited the Long Branch bottlers last June and offered to sell their testimony against the bottlers' drive and leave the State. They fell into a cieverly prepared trap which the bottlers prepared, and were caught with the money on their persons and receipts just signedlying before them.

SHE'S A NATURAL CHARMER Snakes, Cats, Horses and Even Young

Men Can't Resist Her. From the Rochester Union and Advertises NUNDA, Sept. 10 - Living on Walnut street in Nunda as a domestic in the family of Cap: J. Campbell, is a young girl who is proving herself a wonder in more ways than one a the neighbors who were at first inelli-be frightened and made nervous over of her strange acts, now merely gaze at her with staring eyes in perfect astonishment. The girl is Miss Lottic De Vere, 20 years.

of age, and she came here from Philadelphia about a year or so ago. Her main peculiars rests in the fact that she possesses power charm anything from an ugly crawling stake to a horse or cat in the animal also recently displayed power to mesinerize or charm human beings of the male set. It is said upon good authority that a few months ago she was so successful in her experiment with one young man of this village that he took her before one of the Nunda ministers and asked to be married. But the girl did not want to be married, as she was merely experimenting with him, and sides, the minister told the fellow he

too young to think of supporting a wife A few days ago Miss De Vere went out for a walk to a near by brook, accompanied by others. She has raven black hair and p brook Mise De Vere was playing sometrains on a harmonics, when she a friends were suddenly confronted by and ugly looking snake four feet it

brook Miss De Vere was playing some sweet strains en a harmonica, when she and her friends were suddenly confronted by a huge and ugly looking snake four feet in leagth which straightened up and appeared to be eagerly listening to the music. As soon as the music cased the snake became ugly. Those with Miss De Vere hurriedly left the spot in fright at the appearance of the victous looking reptile, but not so with Miss De Vere. Seeing that the snake evidently enloyed music she played several selections, the reptile remaining perfectly motionless just as long as the music continued, but when there was a pause between selections the reptile would run its fangs out and make a hissing hoise not pleasant to hear.

Finally Miss De Vere decided that the snake had had enough music for one time and putting the musical instrument in her pocket she fastened her piercing eyes on the reptile, within about a foot of its eyes, not moving a muscle for nearly ten minutes, when the eyes of the reptile suddenly closed. Miss De Vere then grabbed the snake in both hands and started for home with it thrown around her neck as a muffler, retaining possession of both ends of the snake. She overtook the ones who had been with her and marly frightened them out of the rules with the enake dangling around her neck.

A peculiar thing is that during the handling of the snake it bit her five times so that blood came, yet she experienced no ill results from the bites, which were always considered of a very poisonous nature. Miss De Vers kept the snake for some time until it became quite tame, then she killed it.

Miss De Vere, who is of part French blood, astonishes everybody with her various daring deeds in the art of dancing, she having a style peculiarly her own, yet fascinating, as she is not a professional and is merely a domestic, gifted with unusual abilities.

Cool Sloam's Shady Bill Returns

From the Sunday Companion.

For over ten years the Pool of Siloam has been only a name. Visitors to Palestine who have visited this famous spot of late years have found that its health waters have vanished. This was a great blow to the inhabitants, but just recently the waters of Siloan have been made to flow once again, and there has been great rejoicing in the Holy Land. It appears
that Jerusalem has been especially short of water of late, and it occurred to some of the inhabitants of used to supply the pool was really dry. Tons of ac-cumulated rubbish was cleared away, and after about month's work the spring was found. The excava-ness discovered behind some fallen rocks an old sque-ors discovered behind some fallen rocks an old squeduct running away into the valley of the and into this aqueduct the beautiful, cool, clear water

From the Saturday Review Hyde Park is no longer available for the use or electation of self-respecting people. We have taken the pains to make a personal study of it and at noon one day we counted thirty two cases of drunkenness among women, and forty for among only partially dreated, some using fearful imprecations and obscene language of the foulest kind, while others were actually changing their underweat in broad daylight. The lowest type of nigger on the west roest of Africa would blush to act as they did. he London apparently must submit to such at exhibitions, for the Metropolitan Police on Hyde Park have no power to interfere with the type of our open spaces.

Guaranteed Dinner Invitations

From the London Court Journal. It is seriously stated that the "latest faction" in the sasting of dinner invitations is to back the con-invitation with the printed menu of the dinner which you are requested the pleasure of eating. There are, of course, countless men who would selected a such an invitation, especially if it also included a guarantee as to the wines that would accompany the dinner, but it is to be feared that the me

tion eard will remain where it is at present

From the London France. We are norty to say. Itom personal experwell as from the testimony of our would seem to be unduly hima rad fitto a gentleman, but there as such a thing as